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SOLAR/1008-79/06

### Monthly Performance Report



HOMES BY MARILYNN
JUNE 1979



National Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Program

**National Solar Data Program** 



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### MONTHLY PERFORMANCE REPORT

### HOMES BY MARILYNN

JUNE 1979

### I. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The Homes by Marilynn site is a single-family residence in Albuquerque. New Mexico. Solar energy is used for space heating the home and preheating domestic hot water (DHW). The solar energy system has an array of flat-plate collectors with a gross area of 335 square feet. The array faces south at an angle of 55 degrees to the horizontal. A mixture of 35 percent ethylene glycol and 65 percent water is the transfer medium that delivers solar energy from the collector array to a liquid-to-liquid heat exchanger in the storage loop. It also delivers solar energy to a liquid-to-air heat exchanger in the space heating subsystem in order to preheat outside air for the heat pump. Solar energy is stored underground in a 1000-gallon water storage tank. The city supply water is preheated by continuously circulating water from a preheat tank through a heat exchanger in the storage tank. Preheated city water is stored in a 30-gallon preheat storage tank and supplied, on demand, to a conventional 40-gallon DHW tank. When solar energy is insufficient to satisfy the space heating load, a heat pump and an electrical heating element in the air-handling unit provide auxiliary energy for space heating. Similarly, an electrical heating element in the DHW tank provides auxiliary energy for water heating. The system, shown schematically in Figure 1, has five modes of solar operation.

Mode 1 - Collector-to-Storage: This mode activates when the temperature at the top of the collector is 10°F higher than the temperature in storage.

Mode 2 - Storage-to-Space Heating: This mode activates when there is a demand for space heating and the storage temperature is higher than 85°F.

Mode 3 - Storage-to-DHW Tank: This mode is active at all times with water continuously circulating between the DHW preheat tank and the storage tank.

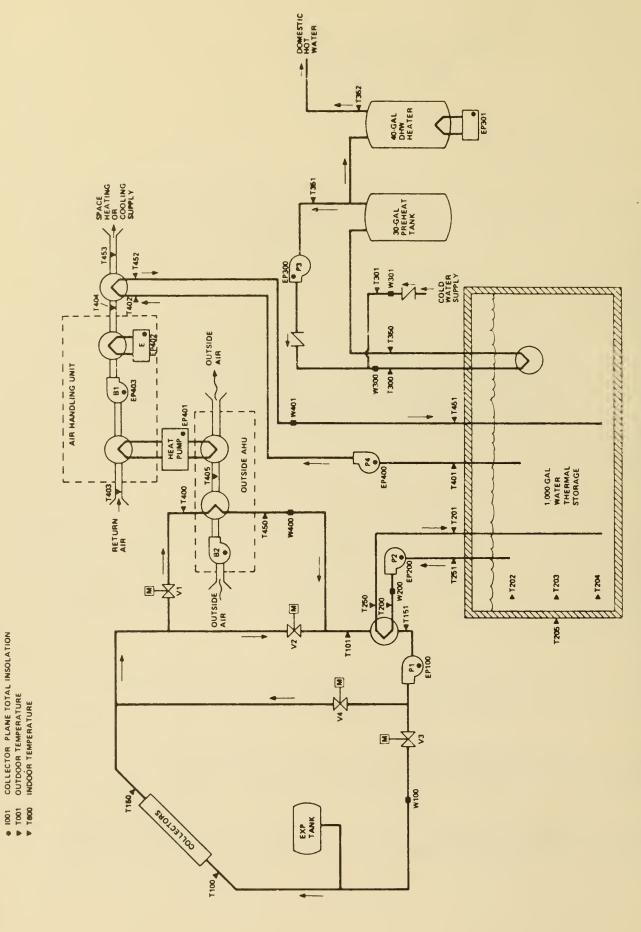


Figure 1. HOMES BY MARILYNN SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM SCHEMATIC

<u>Mode 4 - Collector-to-Storage and Heat Pump Assist</u>: This mode activates when the conditions for mode 1 are satisfied, there is a demand for heat pump assistance for space heating, and the temperature of storage is higher than 135°F. During this mode, the outside air that is transferred across the heat pump coil is preheated.

Mode 5 - Storage-to-Preheat Assist: This mode activates when there is no flow through the collector, the temperature of storage is higher than 135°F, and a demand for heat pump assistance for space heating exists. The collector loop heat exchanger obtains energy from storage to preheat the outside air that is transferred across the heat pump coil.

### II. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

### INTRODUCTION

The site was occupied in June and the solar energy system operated continuously during the month. Total solar energy collected was 3.0 million Btu and the amount of solar energy used was 1.3 million Btu or 42 percent of the collected energy. The change in stored energy was 0.073 million Btu and the total system losses amounted to 1.7 million Btu. Solar energy satisfied 76 percent of the DHW requirements. There was no space heating requirement during the month. The solar energy system provided an electrical energy savings of 0.15 million Btu.

### WEATHER CONDITIONS

During the month, total incident solar energy on the collector array was 14.2 million Btu for a daily average of 1526 Btu per square foot. This was below the estimated average daily solar radiation for this geographical area during June of 1774 Btu per square foot for a south-facing plane with a tilt

of 55 degrees to the horizontal. The average ambient temperature during June was 73°F as compared with the long-term average for June of 75°F. The number of heating degree-days for the month (based on a 65°F reference) was 24, as compared with the long-term average of zero. The number of cooling degree-days was 264, as compared with the long-term average of 291.

The ambient temperature sensor (T001) provided erroneous values intermittently during the month. The affect on the average temperature reading appears to be negligible: the average ambient temperature measured at another solar installation in this geographical area was also 73°F. The average daytime ambient, however, (measured from the three hours before solar noon until three hours following solar noon) was 9°F higher at the Homes by Marilynn site when compared to the other installation.

### THERMAL PERFORMANCE

System - During June the solar energy system performed somewhat poorer than expected. The expected performance was determined from a modified f-chart analysis using measured weather and subsystem loads as input. Solar energy used by the system was estimated by assuming that all energy collected would be applied to the load. Actual solar energy used was 1.3 million Btu versus an estimated 1.6 million Btu. System total solar fraction was 76 percent versus an estimated 100 percent.

<u>Collector</u> - The total incident solar radiation on the collector array for the month of June was 14.2 million Btu. During the period the collector loop was operating, the total insolation amounted to 10.7 million Btu. The total collected solar energy for the month of June was 3.0 million Btu, resulting in a collector array efficiency of 21 percent, based on total incident insolation. Solar energy delivered from the collector array to storage was 3.4 million Btu.

The apparent 0.4 million Btu gain in solar energy delivered to storage over the amount collected is an obvious impossibility. The flow rates measured by

sensors W100 and W200 should remain constant throughout a period of continuous collection. A variation of 15 to 20 percent, however, was measured on sensor W100. The source of this variation has not been determined. Potential sources are: an erroneous measurement capability through the flow sensors, actual flow variance caused by the collector pump, and/or inconsistent operation of valves V1 and V2.

Storage - Solar energy delivered to storage was 3.4 million Btu. There were 1.3 million Btu delivered from storage to the DHW subsystem. Energy loss from storage was 2.0 million Btu. This loss represented 60 percent of the energy delivered to storage. The storage efficiency was 40 percent: This is calculated as the ratio of the sum of the energy removed from storage and the change in stored energy, to the energy delivered to storage. The average storage temperature for the month was 142°F.

<u>DHW Load</u> - The DHW subsystem consumed 1.3 million Btu of solar energy and 0.32 million Btu of auxiliary electrical energy to satisfy a hot water load of 1.1 million Btu. The solar fraction of this load was 76 percent. Losses from the DHW subsystem were 0.46 million Btu. The DHW subsystem consumed a total of 0.23 million Btu of operating energy, resulting in an electrical energy savings of 0.77 million Btu. A daily average of 85 gallons of DHW was consumed at an average temperature of 128°F delivered from the tank.

Space Heating Load - There was no space heating required during June.

### **OBSERVATIONS**

The effectiveness of the solar energy system in June was limited by the combination of large hot water utilization during short periods in conjunction with a relatively small (30-gallon) DHW preheat tank. Electrical energy is frequently required to heat the water in the DHW tank to satisfy the thermostat setting. This is because the replenishment water from the preheat tank does not always have enough time to be heated from the stored solar energy prior to the next hot water demand.

The solar system provided 1.3 million Btu of solar energy to the system loads. Operation of the solar energy system equipment consumed 65 percent (0.85 million Btu) of that amount in electrical energy while collecting and distributing solar energy.

The space heating subsystem is designed to utilize solar energy as long as the storage temperature is higher than 85°F. Measurements of storage indicate that the use of solar energy for space heating terminates when the storage temperature decreases to 105°F. The constantly cycling DHW preheat loop continues to extract energy from storage as long as there is a demand in the DHW preheat tank. Storage must then be reheated to 105°F in order to replace the storage losses and the energy used by the DHW preheat. Then solar energy space heating can be accomplished.

In order to heat the house, mode 4 and mode 5 require the use of the heat pump and a storage temperature of at least 135°F. The heat pump is only used to heat the house upon a second-stage thermostat heating requirement (house temperature is "n" degrees less than the thermostat setting). The only time that these criteria can be met is when mode 2 is not functioning. Since the valves and flow rate in the collector loop are potential sources of the imbalance in energy calculations, elimination of the heat pump assist functions may be worth considering.

### ENERGY SAVINGS

The solar energy system provided a net electrical energy savings of 0.15 million Btu. The DHW subsystem provided an electrical energy savings of 0.77 million Btu. The collection and storage subsystems incurred an electrical energy expense of 0.62 million Btu.

### III. ACTION STATUS

Flow rate variance through the collector flow rate sensor (W100) is affecting the energy collection calculation. An investigation is continuing to determine

whether the measurement sensor or an erratic flow is the cause. Elimination of the heat pump assist loop is being considered by the grantee and Boeing.

Boeing is planning to replace the temperature sensor (T100) that measures the outside ambient temperature.

The grantee is evaluating whether the deactivation of the solar portion of the space heating subsystem is acceptable at a 105°F storage temperature or whether it should be corrected to operate in the 85°F design level.

### MONTHLY REPORT SITE SUMMARY

SITE: HOMES BY MARILYN REPORT PERIOD: JUNE-1979

SOLAR/1008-79/06

	PUMP IS ASSISTED BY	1S USED IN ASSISTING	HOT WATER LOAD IS RE-	
SITE/SYSTEM DESCRIPTION:	HOMES BY MARILYN IS A SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING. THE HEAT FUMP IS ASSISTED BY	SOLAR ENERGY DURING THE HEATING CYCLE. NO SOLAR ENERGY IS USED IN ASSISTING	THE COOLING CYCLE OF THE HEAT PUMP, HOWEVER, A DOMESTIC H	
SI				

GENERAL SITE DATA:	
INCIDENT SOLAR ENERGY	14.193 MILLION BTU
	45785 BTU/SQ.FT.
COLLECTED SOLAH ENERGY	3.029 MILLION BTU
	9771 BTU/SQ.FT.
AVERAGE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE	73 DEGREES F
AVERAGE BUILDING TEMPERATUME	79 DEGREES F
ECSS SULAR CONVERSION EFFICIENCY	60.0
ECSS OPERATING ENERGY	0.619 MILLION BTU
TOTAL SYSTEM OPERATING ENERGY	WILL ION
TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMED	4.201 MILLION BTU
SUBSTITUTE SUBSTITUTE	

	SYSTEM TUTAL	1.146 MILLION	76 PERCENT	1.285 MILLION	0.848 MILLION	0.324 MILLION	0.324 WILLION	N.A. MILLION	0.150 MILLION	N.A. MILLION	
	C00L 1NG	4 ° Z	4 · Z	• <b>4</b> • <b>Z</b>	* * Z	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * Z	• <b>4</b> • <b>Z</b>	4 ° Z	• • • 2	
	HEATING	00000	0	000 • 0	0 00 • 0	0 00 0	00000	• <b>4</b> • <b>Z</b>	000 • 0	• <b>4</b> • <b>Z</b>	0.294
	HOT WATER	1,146	92	1.285	0.229	0.324	0 -324	• <b>4</b> • <b>Z</b>	692.0	N• A•	
SUBSYSTEM SUMMARY:		LOAD	ZO	SOLAR ENERGY USED	UPERATING ENERGY	AUX. THERMAL ENERGY	AUX. ELECTRIC FUEL	AUX. FOSSIL FUEL	ELEC TRICAL SAVINGS	FOSSIL SAVINGS	SYSTEM PERFORMANCE FACTUR

BTU BTU BTU BTU BTU

\* DENOTES UNAVAILABLE DATA

DENOTES NULL DATA

N.A. DENOTES NOT APPLICABLE DATA

REFERENCE: USER'S GUIDE TO THE MONTHLY PERFORMANCE REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOLAR DATA PROGRAM, FEBRUARY 28,1978, SOLAR/0004-78/18

### MONTHLY REPORT SITE SUMMARY

SITE: HOMES BY MARILYN REPORT PERIOD: JUNE:1979

SULAR/1008-79/06

	PUMP IS ASSISTED BY	IS USED IN ASSISTING	HOT WATER LOAD 1S RE-	
SITE/SYSTEM DESCRIPTION:	HOMES BY MARILYN IS A SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING. THE HEAT PUMP IS ASSISTED BY	SOLAR ENERGY DURING THE HEATING CYCLE. NO SOLAR ENERGY IS USED IN ASSISTING	THE COOLING CYCLE OF THE HEAT PUMP. HOWEVER. A DOMESTIC HOT WATER LOAD IS RE-	QUIRED YEAR-ROUND.

4.974	519929 KJ/SO.M. 3.195 GIGA JOULES	110955 AVGG-M. 23 DEGREES C		0.894 GIGA JOULES 4.432 GIGA JOULES
GENERAL SITE DATA: INCIDENT SULAR ENERGY	COLLECTED SOLAR ENERGY	AVERAGE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE AVERAGE BUILDING TEMPERATURE	ECSS SOLAR CONVERSION EFFICIENCY	TOTAL SYSTEM UPERATING ENERGY TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMED

	SYSTEM TOTAL	1.209 GIGA JOULES	76 PERCENT	1.356 GIGA JOULES	0.894 GIGA JOULES	0.342 GIGA JOULES	0.342 GIGA JOULES	N.A. GIGA JOULES	0.156 GIGA JOULES	N.A. GIGA JOULES	
	COOLING	\ \d	d d	Z	₹ 7.	4 · Z	• <b>Z</b>	4 · Z	4 · Z	• A • Z	
	HEATING	00000	0	00000	0000	000 0	00000	• <b>4</b> • <b>Z</b>	00000	• • • • 2	0.294
	HOT WATER	1 • 209	76	1 •356	0 • 24 1	0.342	0 • 342	• 4 • 2	0.811	- Y - Z	.0R:
SUBSYSTEM SUMMARY:		LOAD	SOLAR FRACTION	SOLAR ENERGY USED	OPERATING ENERGY	AUX. THERMAL ENG	AUX. ELECTRIC FUEL	AUX. FOSSIL FUEL	ELECTRICAL SAVINGS	FOSSIL SAVINGS	SYSTEM PERFORMANCE FACTOR:

<sup>\*</sup> DENUTES UNAVAILABLE DATA

DENOTES NULL DATA

N.A. DENOTES NOT APPLICABLE DATA

REFERENCE: USER\*S GUIDE TO THE MONTHLY PERFURMANCE REPURT
UF THE NATIONAL SOLAR DATA PROGRAM.FEBRUARY 28.1978.
SOLAR/0004-78/18

## MONTHLY REPORT ENERGY COLLECTION AND STORAGE SUBSYSTEM (FCSS)

SULAR/1008-79/06

SITE: HOMES BY MARILYN REPORT PERIUD: JUNE,1979

ECSS SOLAR CONVERSION EFFICIENCY	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.001	
ECSS ENERGY REJECTED MILLION 310	ZDF 410JHU4DJH	*   *   *   *   *     *	
ECSS OPERATING ENERGY MILLION BIU	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.021	010
AUX THERMAL TO ECSS MILLION BTU	MIUDAN-IOZ	 	
ENERGY TO LOADS MILLION ETU	4 M M 4 M M M M A M M M M M M M M M M M M M	1.235	
AMBIENT TEMP DEG-F	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0		
INCIDENT SOLAR ENERGY MILLION BTU	02040404040400403404400004041	14.193	000
CAY OOF MONTH		S UM	NBS 1D

\* DENOTES UNAVAILABLE DATA.

DENOTES NULL DATA.

N.A. DENOTES NOT APPLICABLE DATA.

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### MONTHLY REPORT COLLECTOR ARRAY PERFORMANCE

SITE: HOMES BY MARILYN REPORT PERIOD: JUNE-1979

SOLAR / 1008-79/06

COLLECTOR ARRAY EFFICIENCY	
DAYIIVE AMBIENT TEMP DEG F	00
CULLECTED SOLAR ENERGY MILLION 9TU	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
OPERATIONAL INCIDENT ENERGY MILLION 3TU	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
INCIDENT SOLAR ENERGY MILLION	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
MO M	100

\* DENOTES UNAVAILABLE DATA.

DENOTES NULL DATA.

N.A. DENOTES NOT APPLICABLE DATA.

SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

MONTHLY REPORT STORAGE PERFORMANCE

SITE: HOMES BY MARILYN REPORT PERIOD: JUNE,1979

SDLAH/1006-79/06

STORAGE	-1000000000000000000000000000000000000
STORAGE AVERAGE TEMP DEG F	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CHANGE IN STORED ENERGY MILLION BTU	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
ENERGY FROM SIORAGE MILLION BIU	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
ENERGY TU STORAGE MILLION BTU	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
DAY OF MONTH	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

\* DENOTES UNAVAILABLE DATA.

DENOTES NULL DATA.

N.A. DENOTES NOT APPLICABLE DATA.

### MONTHLY REPORT HOT WATER SUBSYSTEM

SITE: HOMES BY MARILYN REPORT PERIOD: JUNE-1979

-		
WATER USED	1	
SUP TEMP DE G		
FOSSIL ENERGY SAVINGS MILLION 310	P	-
ELECT ENERGY SAVINGS MILLION	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	
AUX FOSSIL FULL MILLION	ZOH 411J=U4MJm,	
AUX AUX ELECT FLECT MILLION	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	
THE AMAL USED MILLION	3   3   3   3   3   3   3   3   3   3	
RAN DO I		•
SOLAR ENERGY USED MILLION		
SULAR FRADE CENT		
M M H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	
M ON Y	1	

\* DENOTES UNAVAILABLE DATA. DENOTES NULL DATA. N.A. DENOTES NOT APPLICABLE DATA.

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### MUNTHLY REPORT SPACE HEATING SUBSYSTEM

SOLAH/1006-79/06

SITE: HOMES BY MARILYN REPORT PERIOD: JUNE.1979

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AMB TEMP	lu İ	59																													75		73	N 1 1 2 1
BLDG TEMP DEG.	) i	79	78	42	76	77	62	80	78	77	78	78	79	76	<del>ن</del>	000	62	81	08	79	52	08	40	53	ສ	0 8	<del>-</del> 0	200	2 3	ت لگ	61	1		191
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ELECT ENERGY SAVINGS MILLION	BTU	• 0 0	00.	000	000	00.	0	00.	000	000	000	000	000	00.	000	000	00.	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	0	00.	000	000	う ( つ (	0	00.	00000	000	0415
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AUX ELECT FUEL MILLION	910	•00	00.	00.	000	000	0	• 00	000	00.	• 00	• 00	00.	000	000	.00	00.	000	00.	000.	000	000	3.	000	00.	000	000	000	000	0	0		00000	1 !
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SOLAR FR.OF LOAD PCT	) [	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	<u>ာ</u>	0	0	0	0	3	0	0 (	2 (	<b>5</b> (	2	0		0	1 2 1 2 1
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DAY DOF MON.		-	N	٦	4	v	9	~	30	2	01	11	12	13	14	15	10	17	18	19	50	21	22	23	7	25	92	72	200	62	30	SUM	AVG	NBS I

\* DENOTES UNAVAILABLE DATA.

DENOTES NUCL DATA.

N.A. DENOTES NOT APPLICABLE DATA.

### MONTHLY REPORT ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

SDLA H / 100 H-79/06

SITE: HOMES BY MARILYN REPORT PEKIOD: JUNE, 1979

X SPEEU SPEEU Peh	mrabo-rab acz		Z 4117
DIRECTION	mræ≽o⊷røv ⊣oz		Z G I
RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT	FICENACE HOS	-	*   4   *   7
DAYTIME AMBIENT TEMP DEG F	0		57
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE DEG F	00000000000000000000000000000000000000		73
DIFFUSE INSOLATION BTU/SQ.FT	mræ≽∩⇔r⊽⊅> ⊣oz	<b>V V V V V V V V V V</b>	Z
TOTAL INSOLATION BTU/SQ.FT	0.041 9L1 4L1 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 1	45785	1526
DAY OF MONTH		SUM	AVG NBS ID

\* DENOTES UNAVAILABLE DATA.

DENOTES NULL DATA.

N.A. DENOTES NUT APPLICABLE DATA.

